Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Saturday, Oct. 20, 1855. Passing the Post-Office two days ago, I saw at the door fifteen large bags of ' mail matter," but were they not made of canvas I should have taken them for blocks of wood, so square and solid did they look and feel. They were all addressed "Pub. Doc. Hon. R. H. Stanton, Ken-"tucky," and "Hon. F. Pratt, Maryland;" and yesterday morning sixteen more bags were there in waiting, also marked "Pub. Doc.," and "Free;" and addressed to two "Down East" members. Here are electioneering documents; reports of departments that have had all their pith and value printed in the newspapers nearly a year ago, and yet here is over a tun of this matter, not only filling, but actually obstructing the mails, and delaying the letters, papers and essential business dispatches of the people. Let it not be thought that this is anything unusual; on the contrary, if this is all that has passed within two days it is unusually small-actually only one-fourth of the daily average of "free" matter that leaves Washington by mail every day in the year. Fifteen ordinary bags will not weigh much over half a tun, and the aver age of outward free matter from this office is over two tuns daily throughout the year. Take the above facts for a text and see the sermon that is made out every day, either in obstructive decisions and fulminations from the Postmaster-general, or constant accounts of mail robberies and losses, and complsints of the bad working of the postal system. Look at two late decisions of the Postmaster-General that appear in a sort of semi-official way in yesterday's and to-day's Union. In lieu of one single uniform rate for letters and merchants' circulars, and a reasonable charge for bundles of advertisements, we have a postage law making single letters—with numerous "exceptions," for there is nothing about our postal system that is uniform or regular—pay a postage of three cents, and admitting a single advertisement or printed circular in an unsealed wrapper, at a postage of one cent. Now, see the prepasterous de-cision of the Postmaster-General respecting these circulars." He first decided that if the "lar" was a wrapper or envelope that had printed or embossed on it the name and address of the sender, the whole package thereby comprised two advertisements or "circulars" instead of one, and not lying under the rule of "a single circular in on tying unsealed envelope," was subject to letter postage and to be stopped and condemned to that purgatory, our "dead letter office," unless prepaid three cents. Not content with that, I see by an article from The St. Louis Republican of Oct 13. and inserted with comments in to-day's Union, that another decision, still more vexatious, has been made and put in force lately. It is that where a merchant prints a "circular letter" on one page of a sheet of letter or note paper, and on another page his own "business card," the sheet forms two distinct "advertisements" or document; and cannot go unless full letter postage is paid on it. It seems, according to this decision of the Postmaster-general, that that functionary has a right to set aside what was the unquestion able design of Congress that a "circular go for one cent postage, and by investigating the contents of said circular, and finding two subjects or two objects in the printed form, declare it to be something more than a "circular" within the meaning of the act. Another not less important and not less outrageous decision was made in yesterday's Union. It is no less than this all printed advertisements sewed into and actually forming part of a printed magazine or periodical. shall subject the whole to letter postage. To

quote from The Union:
"All such matter which does not form, and was not "All such matter which does not form, and was not intended and originally printed to form, a regular part of the centents of a periodical or magazine and its cover, will, under the decision of the Department, be considered as extraocous mater, and subject the whole copy to which it is thus attached, or with which it is thus incorporated, to letter postage."

Now I should very much like to know by what the decision could be under set what was or

rule a decision could be made as to what was or was not "intended and originally printed to form "a regular part of the contents" of a periodical or Book notices" and " advertisements magazine. "Book notices and "advertisements in some form have from time immemorial formed part and parcel of every species of periodical publication, from the daily newspaper up to the ponderous "Quarterly Review" er an "annual" almanae or other work. Now what material differ-ence can there be in the act of advertising. and circulating advertisements as "part and por "tion" of a newspaper all on one sheet, or in the leaves of a magazine, paged and printed regularly with the reading text thereof, or on paper of a different texture or color, and then stitched or sewed up with it. Congress in its wisdom saw fit to enact a reasonable rate of postage for printed matter, and defined what was a periodical, and the evident and direct intent and desire of those that framed the law has been put aside by the postmaster-general. There is nothing new in the plan of printing end circulating advertisements in every species of publication, periodical and otherwise, and it is more than the postmaster-general, or any other man cau do to decide what is "part and portion" of a publication and what is not; and what was "original-"ty printed to form a regular part of the contents
of any given number of a periodical or magazine" and what was not. The head of our Postoffice department ought to know that there are millions of newspapers, periodicals, and pamphlets not periodicals printed and sold or distributed every year, that would never see the light in any form were it not for the profit derived from the advertisements that accompany them. Witness the annual quarto volumes that come out with elegant portraits and well-written biographies, on one side of a leaf and an advertisement of some mercantile establishment on the other. Are the stitched leaves in the back of a magazine any less "part

The whole affair lies in a nutshell, and a very small one. It may be as large as the "brain cup" of our postmaster general. He—Mr. James of our postmaster general. He-Mr. James Campbell-seeing that the Post-office could not obtain funds enough in the legitimate Post-office re-ceipts to support that and all of our monstrous amount of "franked" matter, instead of laying before Congress cogent reasons for having franking aboli hed at once, urged them to increase all our rates of postage. They threw his bill overboard. Now he seeks to increase his funds—like the daughters of the horse-leech crying for "more"—by putting every imaginable restriction on the legitimate business and mercantile interests of the country. How different do they manage these things in England! Books, pictures, maps, printed matter, bound volume with any manuscript notations or corrections for books in manuscript, and any envel copy ' wooden roll (in case of maps or engravings) or other material necessary for their protection or conveyance, all go for one penny sterling, when not exceeding four ounces in weight, and over tha and not over eight two pence, and over that and not over a pound four pence. An extract from a

and portion" of the work than these

late Scotch paper says:

"The number of merchan's circulars, &c., sen' through the Edinburgh post office under the new book post regulations (the rates meantoned above) is almost incredible, and the business of the office is in conseincredible, and the business of the office is in consequence immensely increased. That business is now so large, and the accommodation afforded by the present building so limited, that around the Inland office a large gallery has been eracted, to which the whole newspaper department has been transferred. Should this pressure of business continue there can be no doubt that it will be necessary immediately to provide a new Post office, and to increase the number of clocks acctors. Acc.

clerks, sorters," &c.

This is a picture of business and post-office affairs in Great Britain, and we give the present head of our department due warning that gress will be appealed to, and not in vain either, postal arrangements considerable make our more in accordance with the wants of our business and mercantile interests than we ever expect they will be by his action, advice or direction.

We learn that on Monday, the 15th instant, there was snow in the town of Lexington, Greene county, to the depth of ten inches.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855. The Official Returns of our election show that Arnold Plumer, the candidate of the sham Democracy, is elected Canal commissioner by a minority of the votes that were polled. The Republicans are therefore greatly encouraged, and are sanguine of success in the Presidential campaign of 1856.

Our reasons for gratification at the result are four-I. We have compelled Hindooisin to acknowledge

its weakness, by withdrawing its own candidate, and veting for Thomas Nicholson, who was an avowed Republican, and a member of the Republican State executive committee. II. We have given to Passmore Williamson, not-

withstancing his declination of the nomination, and the formal withdrawal of his name from the canvass, a heavier vote than the united votes of Henderson, Cleaver, and Martin.

III Although our organization was exceedingly imperfect, the work of the campaign having been delayed till the very eve of election, we have carried some of the countles for a pure Republican ticket.

IV. We have demonstrated the fact that the Place administration is unable to poll a majority of the votes, even at a State election, when its supporters keep all national issues studiously in the background; and we have shown that if the opposition will be united, it

can be victorious.

Such a union is impossible, except on the Republican platform, and there can be but little doubt that the good sense of the Americans, the Whig and the true Democrats will approve a platform to which no good citizen can arge a single valid objection, and

good citizen can arge a single valid objection, and secure victory by union, rather than scatter their votes and thus permit the success of the most unprincipled party that ever dared show its shameless nearly in our political contests.

That the so-called Democracy is Janus facel no one need be told; but it does not often attempt to preach Pro-Slavery and Abolitionism in the same locality and at the same time. We had, however, an amusing in stance of such our dicty in our city at the late election; for, while The Pennsylvanian was harling its distribute at all the opponents of the Jefferson Davis dy nesty, and charging them with Abolitionism as the direct of all conceivable crimes appeals were circulated among the German voters, by handbil's and otherwise, urging "all who desire the final Abolition of "Slavery to vote the Democratic ticket!"

After such a unaliestation, an intelligent community should surely have no hesitation in choosing between tricky Loco-Foccism, which steals the good name of

should surely have no nestration in choosing between tricky Loco-Feccien, which steals the good name of Democracy, and shouts the slogan of "State Rights," to hide its underhanded pandering to the aristocracy of Slavery, and its attempted nullification of all the rights of Freedom—and the true Republicanism which fol-lows the lead of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, and recognizing no sectionalism, but supporting the lows the lead of Washington, Franklin and Jefferson, and recognizing no sectionalism, but supporting the cardinal principles of our great Bill of Righ's, has but one platform for the North, South, East and Westte platform of Lineary and Union, the preservation of State Sovereignly, and the limitation of Federal aggression by a strict construction of the Constitution. The decision of Jurge Kane in the case of the application of Jane Johnson seems to have sealed the line of most of our city ecitors by its unblushing an

ips of most of our city ecitors by its unblushing an eacity. It is true that the entire paper presents such a tissue of a ecial pleaning that serious argument to controvert its positions would seem almost like burie-que, but it would be well to keep the fact before the people that so far as Judge Kane Las the power his influence that to far as Judge Kane has the power his influence will be exerted to make all the States of the North and West slave States, through which the slave driver may proceed with impunity with his chained gangs of hu-man cattle. If this fact were but simply stated, and petitions for impeachment circuisted at every poli in the coming State elections, they would doubtless be as numerously signed as the ones referred to by your Obic correspondent.

Oblo correspondent.

The judge reiterates his assertion that Mr. Williamson's arewer was "evasive and untrue." If such was really the case, then Passmore Williamson was guilty of perjury, for his return was made under solemn affirmation. Can he be other than an unjust judge who persecutes his victim by arbitrary imprisonment, and darcs not submit to a jury the question of his guilt or innocence?

or innocence?

Judge Kane, with a great show of magnanimity,
after being catechized by Mr. Cadwallader, implied a after being catechized by Mr. Cadwallader, implied a willingress to receive an amended return from Mr. Williamson, and attempted to throw upon the counsel a portion of the blame for his long imprisonment. And yet when the counsel offered a paper relative to the case, a few days subsequent to his attempt at exculpation, he refused to receive it, but would only entertain a motion for argument to show cause why if should not be received!

O tempora! O mores! HAMPDEN.

FROM KANSAS.

The Leavenworth City Herald of the 13th-which is a staunch upholder of the slaveholding rule imposed upon Kansas by concerted voting by armed battations from Missouri-growls ominously at these same Missourians for coming over on the 9th inst. and voting at a local election to fix the County seat of Leavenworth County. In that election, 751 votes were polled at Leavenworth, 838 at Kickspoo, and 899 at Delaware, which last named place of course gained the day, though she probably had not two-thirds so many resident votes as Leavenworth. Hereupon says

On Monday last the election for locating the county On Monday last the election for locating the county set of Leavenworth county took place in accordance with the law. Polls were opened at this place, Kickapoo, Delaware, Wyandott, Alexandria, and Summerville. There were four contending points—Leavenworth city, Kickapoo Delaware and Centreville. It was purely a local question, one which belonged exclusively to the citizens of the county to settle, and the place receiving the highest number of votes of the inhabitants of the county for the county seat, should decide, as it must, the question, and give satisfaction to all.

To say that the inhabitants, residents of Leaven-To say that the inhabitants, residents of Leaven-worth county, shall not govern in a mere local election, but that citizens of Missouri have a right to come in and note, and thereby dictate to us not only where our county seat shall be, but in what mauner our business shall be transacted, is, to say the least, unworthy the character of a free people.

That Missourins have come in and voted at this election, and used catraordinary means to control the result, does not admit of a doubt. In proof of which let us submit a few facts to a candit public, and let them indee of the consequences that must result from

let us submit a few facts to a causi punch, and we them judge of the consequences that must result from such a course. To say nothing of the injustice and iniquity of the proceeding, it is striking a tatal stab at the great interests of the Pro-Slavery men of Kansas and those in Missouri, whose interest on that question is identical with that of ours.

We must, and shall speak out when such an outrage interest on the people of our

s attempted to be perpetrated upon the people of our ounty. It is with regret that we do so. But a sense of justice to surselves and our people, calls on us to county.

of justice to enserve and our people, the solution of the control of the control

his alone to show there was an at both places.

We will introduce evidence from their Missourisecords to show that a large number of Missourians voted at this election. To commence, we will begin with Kickapoo. At that place they had a steamboat running day and night, importing voters from Weston and Platte county. Here is the copy of a handbill had fore the election:

mining day and many. Here is the copy of a handbill in ullated extensively before the election:

"Kickapoo and Westen! Free expursion to Kickapoo city on comorrow. Monday morning, at 10 o'clock. The fine steamer Lewis Barns will make three trips during the day. All kinds of refre-henculs furnished on the boat without charge. Free barbecur at Kickapoo at 10 o'dlock. Governor Shannon will be present and daiver an address. Several other distinguished conduct, will be present.

be present and deliver an address. Several other distinguished speakers will be present.

"The German military company, Capt Beechier and bunt, will be in strendance. All are cordially invited to go. Persons some can return on the best at 11.2 or 1 octock.

It will be seen Gov. Shannon's name was used to induce voters to go up to Kickapoo. His name we are assured, was used without his authority, for it was also announced clsewhere. Gov. Shannon would address the people at Delaware; a free barbecue be given, and then return. These are some of the means resorred to at Kickapoo, to get voters from Missouri.

At Delaware the same game was played; a free barbecue and ball given, and Missourians publicly invited to come over and vote. The pressing of Gov. Shannon over and vote.

to come over and vote. The prestige of Gov. Shan-non's name was used, and the call for a Pro-Slavery non's name was used, and the call for a Pro-Slavery convention to form a State constitution given out to be held on that day at Delaware, to induce voters to come over and take part in this local election. The Parkville (Missouri's Democrat, published in Platte county

"Mass MERTING AT DELAWARE CITY.-There will be "Mass MERTING AT DELAWARE CITY.-There will be "Sarety party held at Delaware City.

attendance is desired. We are included expected from Governor Shannon.

On the same day and at the same place, preparation is being made fir one of the most magnificent condition parties that has ever come off in the Western country.

We are suthorized to extend an invitation to the whole county, and the rest of the people, male and female, on both

sides of the river, to attend the party. If any fall to receive tackets, let them consider themselves invited. Free far yf free hall!! and free barbecue!!!

On the same day the county seal of Leavenworth construct to be located by a vote of the citizens. Several rival towns will be emit ading for that flattention."

Added to this, The Literary Tribune, published in Clay county, Mo., publishes the following:

"A grand mass meeting of the Pro-Sisver pury will be held at Delaware city on Manday, the sith of October, 1855, to take into consideration the bast manner, and to decide upon the means to counteract the election of free Still delegates. We think it is the bounded duty of every slavsholder to be in site tendance upon that day. We are also such rised to amounce that on this day concess off the big fash between Leaven sorth and Delaware for the location of county seat of Leaven worth on the day to the season of the big fash between Leaven sorth and Delaware for the location of county and to be a season of the big fash between the season worth and the rise of the leaven worth one than the vee Soilers to one Pro-Savery man, and Delaware being almost entirely Pro-Siavery, Pro-Siavery men with containly find it to their lateract to make Delaware the county seat. The fart, at Delaware will also be a hig bablecte there on that day and a hig bail at take."

Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in

Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in Has it come to this, that Missourians must come in at our local elections and control our county affairs? If so, it is time to stop them in their career. We think we have acqueed sufficient evidence to convince every unprejudiced mind that an unbuly combination of influer ces have been brought to bear to control our county election by an importation of voters from Missouri. Can we as citizens of the Territory and county of Learners the who have home the burden of setscuri. Can we as citizens of the Territory and county of Leavenworth, who have borne the burden of settling a new country and undergons all the privations and difficulties of a frontier life, sit still and permit our rights to be trampled upon? No! we cannot and will not. The poils at Kickapoo and Delaware must be purged of all Missouri votes. Let us have a clean poll-book, a fair fight, and we are satisfied with the result. If Leavenworth has not a majority of the legal voters, then let the county-seat go elsewhere. But it has the majority, and here the county-seat must and will be.

-We sympathize with The Herald in its tribulations, though it puzzles us to comprehend how Mis sourians have any better right to vote in the general than the local elections of Kansas. But The Herald proceeds to berate Gov. Reeder for his impudence in getting elected to Congress by the settlers of Kansas in defiance of the Missourians' Legislature, so we leave our cotemporary to reconcil; itself with itself as it best may.

MAIL ROBBERY.

Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

Manox, lowa, Wednesday, Oct. 17, 1855.

The United States mail was robbed of money to the amount of nearly ten thousand dollars, at this place on the night of the 11th inst. The mail-bag was stolen from the atage-coach while standing for the night in front of the American hotel. The bag was cut in two, its letters and packages forn, and the money taken. Six thousand dollars was found in one package. The robber and money were soon found and he is now in hons. His claiming a parcel of the money, fount before his shop-door, first caused him to be suspected. Himself and wife, upon whom money was found, are waiting the action of the United States authorities. Yesterday he sawed off his chain with his cating knife and was just perfecting his arrangements to retire to and was just perfecting his arrangements to retire to private life when he was discovered. He is an old offender.

CITY POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE. This committee met last night at their rooms, No. 510 Broadway, to make arrangements for senatorial and assembly nominations.

Messrs. Chambers, Ottarson, and Jones, were named as the printing committee, with authority to have tickets and other necessary printing done. Dr. Charles Brenninghausen was neminated for

poroner in place of Prof. Tell Kampf, declined. The committee will meet again THIS EVENING at 8

o'clock, when it is very desirable that every member should be in attendance. The Finance committee (consisting of the following

gentlemen: S. P. Townsend, E D. Morgan, L. Sher wood, J. Biunt, M. H. Grinnell, Lebbeus Ward, J. S. Donne, Charles Peabody, J. P. Cuming, and Issac Dayton,) are especially requested to atend. SEVENTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The Whigs of the VIIth senatorial district, comprising the counties of Westchester, Putnam and Rockland, held their senatorial convention at Sing Sirg yesterday. The Hon. William H. Robertson was renomicated by acclamation. A committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination, which ing done, Mr. Robertson appeared in the convention and declined the nomination in a speech of great power. After which the convention adjourned to meet at Sing Sing on Saturday next, for the purpose of consulting with the Republican senstorial which meets at the same time and place. Mr. Robertson has served his constituents most faithfully and efficiently, and ought to be returned to the senate.

TRIPLE NOMINATION.

John J. Bradley has received the nomination for councilman of the LVIIth district, Eighteenth ward,

from the Hards, Sof and Half-Shels.

BROOKLYN REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS The Republican general committee of Kings county

last night made the following nominations:

Assembly, Hd district, Samuel Booth, acti-K. N. Whig; Hild district, Soft-Shell Dem. Justices of the prace, Hild district, John C. Smith, Whig; IVth district, Enoch Jacobs, Dem. Yth district, Win. Richards, Dem. Delegates to the Judicial convention, John G. Bergen, E. Seymour, Wm. Peet, C. M. Briggs (Whigs), C. A. Nichols, Wm. G. Hammand, Jr., (Dems.)

The Whigs of the Fourth ward last night nominated Thomas Jerome for Alderman. DEMOCRATICE NOMINATIONS IN WILLIAMSBURGH.

The following Democratic nominations were made on

Friday evening ast:

Firtenth Ward-For alderman, Andrew Cunningham;
supertuor, William Marshal; success, Stephen Ryder; constable, Geo. Shultz.

EIGHTEENTH WARD-For alderman, Daniel Luyster (of the conveyer council is constable, The Conveyer council is constable.) EIGHTLEATH WARD—For alderman, Daniel Luyster (of the present common council;) supervisor, Henry Wood worth, Interpreted the present of the peace;) constable, Jacob Morris, THETERNTH WARD—For alderman, Edmund Draggs, Esquate president of the Williambursh common curvail.

NOMINATION FOR ALDERMAN.

A number of the prominent citizens of the First ward of Jersey City nominated John Griffith yesterday for alderman of the First ward, in place of Alderman Lyman, who has resigned. Judge Griffith is an old and much respected resident, and has the time and ability to attend to the duties of the office. As the position to which, if elected, he will occapy, is the the position to which, it elected, he will occupy, is the responsible one of chairman of the Finance committee, his election is earnestly urged by the leading ettizens of the ward, who recommend him to the suffrages of the voters of the ward. The election takes place

STATE POLITICS.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

CATUGA COUNTY—For county clerk, George Humphreys; surrogate, Jacob D. How; county clerk, Etwin B. Marvin; special surrogate, Campbeil W. Haynes; justice of sessiors, Alfred Lester; coronert, Levi Colvin, John F Stone Peter H. Peterson.

ERIF COUNTY—Assembly, Dist. III, Myron Stillwell; Dist. IV, Benjamin Maltay.

FUSION NOMINATIONS.

CORTLAND COUNTY—George J. Kingman.

The Sefts of Herkimer and Montgomery have nominated Fred. P. Beilinger for senator, in place of Arphaxed Loomis, declined.

The Liquor Dealers' association of Buffalo have adopted the Soft State ticket. REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

WALLACE'S THEATER -Last evening a very ful

house assembled to greet the first appearance of Miss G. Hodson. This lady has been for some years one of the charms o' the Lyceum theater in London, under the management of Madame Vistris. We were glad to welcome youth and beauty and so much promise as Miss Hodson possesser. In so excellent a school as that at the head of which Mr. Wallack presides she will become a valuable acquisition to the American stage. She is possessed of a fine figure, a pretty face, and a remarkably agreeable contralto voice. As an actress she is a little crude, but the nervousness natural to a first appearance evidently marred her efforts. We can safely, however, congratulate Mr. Wallack upon an acquisition to his already excellent company.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION.—The anniversary of the above union was held at the Sands street Methodist Episcopal church, Brooklyn, last evening, and was attended by a large concourse of people. Bishop Wangh presided. The proceedings were opened with singing by the choir and a prayer by the Rev. Mr. Bangs. A dresses were delivered by the Rev. Mr. Loomis of Wilmington, Del.; the Rev. J. V. Watson of Chicago, Ill., and the Rev. Wm. But er of Lynn, Mass. The speakers delivered able addresses in favor of the promulgation of Sabbath-schools and the impor ance of teaching good morals to the young. The proceedings closed with prayer and a benediction.

GREAT NATIONAL CATTLE SHOW.

From Our Own Reporter. Boston, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855,

To-merrow the great National show of norses and attle of all the best varieties of blood in the country, will be open to the public. The following is the programme for the first cay:

1. Grand caralcade of all the borses on exhibiting at 10 o'c ook

A. M.

A. M.

2 Fxhibition of Durbam and Devon cattle, in the ring.

3 Exhibition of stallions &c., (rosdeers,) with trials of speed

3 Exhibition of stallings atc., (routhers,) with trial of on the track at 14 A. M.
4. Exhibition of grade paties and milk cows.
5. Exhibition of breeling mures and fillies on the track.
6. Fulldrick of Ayrabite and Hereford cattle in the ring.
7. Exhibit is not pusies on the track.
6. Grans trial of speed by motting houses at 3 o'clock P.
8. Grans trial of speed by motting houses at 3 o'clock P.

 Exhibit sen of posses on the track.
 Grant trial of speed by trotting navies at 3 o'clock?
 A yreat deal of stock is already upon the ground, and new arrivals have been coming in all day, creating considerable excitement. There is no doubt that the show will be a large one and largely attended, for the people heresbouts are great patrons of Bost in notions, and as this is a new one its nevelty will insure

Col. Marshall P. Wilder, the president of the society, is a very efficient and popular man; and so is the secretary, Wm. S. King; and the local committee, who have charge of preparing the ground, have do a all that could well be done to prepare everything that is well calculated to make the exhibition satisfactors to exhibitors and visitors.

The location of the show-ground is upon the made land on the eastern or seaward side of " Boston neck," about one mile and one eighth from the Worcester cr the Providence railroad stations, and a mile and fiveeighths from the head of State street.

It is situated upon the east side of Harrison avenue which was fermerly called Front street, which runs parallel with and the first east of Washington street; and the inclosure is between Brooking street on the north and Chester street on the south, and the inclonorth and Christer street on the south, and the inclo-sure contains some thirty acres. The access from the northern part of the city is very easy by stage, at a charge of only six cents; or the walk from the Provi-dence, Worcester, Old Colony, or New-York and Bas-ton Central raironal stations, is not a very severe one, and the route easily found.

From the Worces er station a few steps westward brings the traveler to Harrison avenue, and then turn south, and he will reach the grand entrance gate oppo-site Franklin square. From the Providence station

south, and he will read the Providence states you step out upon Pleasant streat, and that runs south-west to Washington, and along that to Frankin aquare, and the entrance to the show-grounds will be seen upon the left hand, for the towers of the gateway are forty feet high. The land inclosed has been leveled and so wed with oats, which gives the square a very pleasant look, but this temporary greennes will soon be trampled into dust or mud, according to the

state of the westber.

In the center of the inclosure there is a wide trotting track, graded very level and smooth, which is just half a mile round, and is in an elliptical form, and shout micway on the "home stretch' there is a to ver that looks as though it had been imported from the that looks as though it had been imported from the East Indies and set up as an ornament of these fairy grounds. It is said that this tower is seventy feet high, with a flagstaff threy feet higher. The lower story of this building is a sort of gathering room for officers, marshals, superintendents and gentlemen who wear badges. The second is a stand for judges, and the tird a granal look-out for the pivilege few. There is an immense amphitheatre of seats also the west side of the track, upon which it is expected so no four thought larges will be seated with a couple of

four thousand lacies will be seated with a couple of thousand gentlemen in attendance. These sears will afford a revenue from the twenty-five cents charged for a seat. The entrance to the grounds is charged at the same amount. No carriages are admit ed.

The grand banquet for three thousand men and women is so be teld under a mammoth tent in the women is so be held under a mammoth tent in the center of the inclosure. It is expected that this will be attended by an immense amount of official dignity, wit, beauty and fashion. We are not salvised now much sparking Carawba is to be used, or whether that

wit, beauty and lassion. We are not strated now much sparkling Catawba is to be used, or whether that and "original packages" are to give place to celd water upon this eccasion.

Ample provision has been made to make the attendance of the lacies pleasant, provided it does not rain. The "gentlemen of the press," too, have not been forgotten; and it is to be hoped, since it is that that moves all this machinery, that in making up the "reg." lar toasts, "it will not be, as is all too common, utterly forgotten, or only tacked on as a sort of appendage to everything else.

The animals have all been well cared for in comfortable stalls, with canvas roofs and curtained entrances, with conveniences for feeding and watering. The show of sheep and swine, however respectable it may be considered, is only an adjunct of the great show of horses and horned cattle.

The whole engineering of the show is under the superintendence of Major Gen. Tyler, chief-marshal, and twenty assistants of a lesser degree of military dupity.

The ground as seen to-day from the top of the cen-

The ground, as seen to-day from the top of the cen

The ground, as seen to-day from the top of the central pagoda, has a most interesting and imposing appearance. What will it be to morrow, when full of visitors, and when the herses are all paraded upon the track? or what will it be on Wednesday, when the following programme will be in order?

1. Grand cavalcate of horses at 9 o'clock.

2. Exhibition of statile and steers.

3. Exhibition of stallions four years and over, with trials of speed at 19 o'clock.

S. Exhibition of stations loss years and years of the clock.
 Examination of cattle f r " herd premiums" in the ring.
 Exhibition and trial of stallions, three years old and under

four.

8. Exhibition of Jersey cattle.

7. Exhibition and trial of thorough-bred stallions, mares, &c., at 2 o'clock P. M.

8. Grand trial of speed by trotting horses at 3 o'clock P. M.

The entries and arrivals of stock up to near 4 o'clock to-day—when I have to hurriedly close this letter and employ a special messenger to carry it outside of Urcie Sam's mail—warrants the assertion that this show, in point of numbers of valuable animals, has never been equaled. With three fine days its success in a pecun'ary point of view is certain.

[By Telegraph.]

[By Telegraph.] Boston, Monday, Oct. 22, 1855. Our streets have been througed to-day with fast horses, splendid cattle and fat hogs and sheep for the grand agricultural exhibition which opens to-morrow. There are about two hundred cattle already on the ground, beside quite a number which are stabled in different parts of the city. The entries of horses number between three and four hundred. More entries have been made today than on any previous day. bave been made to-day than on any previous day, and at dusk the secretary's office was througed with persons waiting to add to the list. The grounds are in splendid order, and upon them, in addition to stalls and s'ands, there are six large tents. Everything bids fair for a magnificent exhibition.

LATER FROM TEXAS.

From The N. O. True Delta, 14th.

The steemship Mexico, Capt. Lawless, arrived yesterday from Galveston, whence she sailed on Taursday, the 11th inst.

The Galveston News recommends the legislature to imitate the example of the government of Melbourne, Australia, in exempting editors of newspapers from jury du'y. A political row occurred in Huntsville recently, in

A political row occurred in Huntsville recently, in which several persons of both parties got badly "chawed" up. An old man named Chance had his finger badly bitten—mortification ensued, and he died a few days after.

On the 28th ult. a party of thirteen armed men rode into Gatesville with the intention of taxing a prisoner out of the jail of that place and lynching him. Their intentions becoming known, the citizens armed themselves, and the lynchers finally concluded that discretion would prove the better part of valor, and left.

Three Mexicans who had been sentenced to the State prison for different terms, amounting in the aggregate to ten years, broke out of the jail of Corpus Christi, and made good their escape. Horse-stealing is carried on made good their escape. Horse-stealing is carried on to a greater extent than ever in that vicinity. Thirteen horses and mules were recently taxen in one night, but

they were recevered.

The crop accounts from the interior generally are not favorable. The enton crop will be short.

Three thousand five hundred bales of cotton were received at Houston in September, notwithstanding the fever.

A great freshet had occurred at Gonzales and vicinity, coing a large amount of damage to the cutton crop carrying away bridges, &c. Judge Goss lost about one hundred and fifty thousand bricks. From the 35th ult to the 5th inst, inclusive, there were eight deaths from yellow fever in Houston. No deaths occurred either on the 7 h or the 8th.

Very heavy rains have fallen at nearly all points in the injurier and a sold market at nearly all points in

te interior, and a cold norther succeeded them. The Guadalupe river is higher than it has been for

twelve months.

The wagons and other property belonging to the Boundary commission under Major Emory, have been sold at public sale in San Antonio, and brought high prices. Some of it, says The Texas, sold for one-third more than its real value.

THE INDIASS—A TRADING PARTY ATTACKED.—We have a latter from Camp Leon, says The Galceston

THE INDIANS—A TRADING PARTY ATTACKED.—We have a letter from Camp Leon, says The Galecaton News of Thursday, dated the 4th ult., which states that a party of twenty-one men ca roate for El Paso, from Red river, when encamped in a little ravine on the head of the Pecos, were attacked by a band of Comanches, on the 26th of August, and six of their number killed. The remaining fifteen escaped, some of them pretty severely wounded by arrows, they having secured ten horses. The names of the killed are: Hill of Mississippi.

Larkin of Illinois, Bayley of Illinois, Hartgraves of

Mississippi, Hoston of Arkansas, and Morgan of St. Francis county, Arkansas.

The San Antonio Texan of the tib inst says:

We received information yesterday that Maj. Neighbors, our Indian agent, has sent down an express to the effect that there is a great want of projection from the Incians in the upper country. We see information to the Kio Grande, a divance of about one than sent in the strip probably one exception at Fort Darks, there are no Nounted soldiers on our frontier, from the Rid Grande, a divance of about one than sent in the Metropolitan theater irver to the Kio Grande, a divance of about one than sent in the Metropolitan theater irver to the Kio Grande, a divance of about one than sent in the Metropolitan theater irver to the Kio Grande, a divance of about one than the state of affairs this. The Mescannian The attendance was large, and thus still be about the start to this far to intil self of the Metropolitan theater the Country of the time of the Metropolitan theater than 1 and the following assurance of protection:

We learn that three companies of mounted ridemon are expressed in our city overy day. These companies of mounted ridemon are expressed in our city overy day. These companies of mounted ridemon are expressed in our city overy day. These companies of mounted ridemon are expressed in our city overy day. These companies of mounted ridemon are expressed in our city overy day, there is no the Median. In addition to the above, we are informed that a large number of dearpoons, under command of Col. Johason are on their way here. We are certainly rejoiced to be able to give the public this assurance for their future security.

MASS MEETING

A mass meeting of the National theid at the Metropolitan theater purpose of ratifying the nomin The attendance was large, and the distributions of resolutions the sent purpose of ratifying the nomin The attendance was large on the Metropolitan theater purpose of ratifying the nomin The attendance was large, and the distributions of resolutions the sent p

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Monday, Oct. 22, 1855—D. D. Conover, Esq., president, in the chair.

Politions referred—By Mr. Moone—Of New York Consolidated Stage Co. for remaneration for two haves killed by the bad and slippery condition of the

Russ psychent.
By Councilman Mathen—Of the New York Passen-

By Counciman Mathem—Of the New York Passenger and Baggage line, asking for the passage of an ordinance authorizing the mayor to issue dicenses to them for our nibuses and carriages, not to exceed difty, for hire, on the usual rules, &c.

Resolutions—By Mr. Gray—That William Anspake and James Clark be appointed inspectors of election in Fourth district of the Neventh ward, in place of Augustas Oliver, resigned, and Edward Letts, removed from the district. Adopted.

By Mr. Bruss—That Jacob Heyler and Thomas J. Brown be appointed inspectors of election in Sath district of the Nurth ward, in place of Thomas Levy, ramoved from the cistrict, and Abraham Braisted, resigned; that Charles Oakley be appointed inspector of election in the Night ward in place of William E. Noble, removed from the district. Adopted.

By Mr. Janshas—That Benjamin Dubois be appointed inspector of election in the Residual Confessor and the place of the confessor and the place of the supported inspector of election in First district of the

pointed inspector of election in Ferst district of the Twelfth ward in place of Joseph Crocheron, resigned.

Adopted.

By Mr. Trussow—That the pell of the Xth district,
Seventeenth ward, be held at No. 5 Sixth street.

Adopted.

By Mr. Husran-That Jacob Hunter and Jacob Adopted.

By Mr. Husern—That Jacob Hunter and Jacob May be appointed inspectors of election in 1st district, Sixteenth wand, in place of Stephen Meat and Gideon Henneman; and George E. Hawell, inspector of election in VIIth district, Sixteenth ward, in place of James Vosburg, removed from the ward; also that Henry L. Smith and Henry Henley be appointed inspectors VIIIth district, Six eenth ward, in place of George Jacak's and Joseph Y. Davis, removed from the district. That the election polls of the Twenty-second ward be held at the following places, viz. Ist district, No. 77 West Forty-first street; I'll district, No. 68 Eighth avenus, I'ld district, Broadway, between Six y-sixth and Sixty-seventh streets, Gibertin & Purdy's carriage meanufactory; IVth district, rorth-west corner of Fifty-fourth street and Eighth avenue, Adop ed.

By Mr. Marhem—That the committee report whether further action is necessary under the act of

by Mr. MATHER—That the committee report whether further action is necessary unter the act of 1833 in respect to the "bureau of arriars." Adopted. By Mr. JENEUS—That the controller report if he has executed a leuse of the drill rooms of Centre-market George Holberton, who bid it off at auction for five years at two bundred and fifty dollars per year, or to any other nerson. Advanced.

any other person. Adopted.

Communications—From the commissioner of repairs and supplies, with estimates for building engines for companies Nos. 22 and 51; hose carriages for companies Nos. 18 and 46; and truck for hock and ladder

panies Nos. 18 and 40; and track for nock and ladder company No 2. Referred. From the street commissioner, submitting bids for excavating slip between piers Nos. 45 and 47 N. R.; flagging Third avenue between Forty-fourtr and Sixtyfirst streets; flagging and fencing Thirty-fourth street between Fitth avenue and Broadway. Referred. From the president Croton squeduct department, with awards of contract for sewer at Duane street,

with awards of contract for sever at Duane's reci-forty-two feet N. from Chambers, to Cornelius Smith; and in Henry street from sewer in Market to Birming-ham, to Thomas McConnell. Adopted. Reports—The report in favor of requiring affidavits on applying for discharge certificates for fire depart-ment was taken up and amended by also requiring a certificate of the president of the fire commissioners.

Adopted.

Of committee on roads in favor of flagging, &c.,
Third avenue from Sixty-first to Eighty-sixth street.
To committee of the whole.

From board of aldermen—Some papers were received and referred to the appropriate committees.

Third readings—The board then took up for final action papers which had been ordered to a taird road.

action papers which had been ordered to a third roading, Mr. Vermily k in the chair.

Or committee on streets—in favor of flagging East Twenty-recond street; regulating Twenty-fifth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues; flagging nostheast corner of Broome and Orchard streets; flagging in Chatham street; flagging in Stanton and Willestreets; flagging No. 128 Amiy street; in favor of crosswalk corner of Fourteenth street and Irving place; in favor of curb and gut eria Hammersley street. All adopted.

Of committee on Fire department—In relation to a new truck for Company No. 12; in relation to repairs of house of Hose Company No. 31; in relation to add-

Of committee on Fire department—In relation to a new truck for Company No. 12; in relation to repairs of house of Hose Company No. 31; in relation to additional room for Hose Company No. 18; relative to engine for Company No. 25. All adopted.

Of committee on roads—in favor of working part of One-hundred-and-tenth street, at Eighth avenue, as a country road; in favor of flagging Forty-sixth street between Sixth and Seventh avenues. Both adopted.

Of committee on law department relative to stage licenses granted by the mayor to the Madison-avenue stage line.

licenses granted by the mayor to the Madison-avenue stage line. Adopted.

Of committee on repairs, &c., in favor of placing new iron doors in Fifth-ward station-house. Adopted. Of committee on public health in relation to filing property of Hudson kiver relirond company; in favor of filing lots, &c., in Tairty-sixth street; do. south side of Forty-third street, one hundred and twenty-five feet west of Third avenue. All adopted.

Of committee on sewers, in favor of a sever in Twenty-eighth street; in favor of receiving-basin and culvert corner of Third avenue. Both adopted.

The resolution appropriating three hundred dollars for receiving members of Boston common council was laid upon the table.

Several reports to confirm assessment tests were also

Several reports to confirm assessment tests were also acopted.
Adjourned to first Monday in November.

and prospects of the national cause in Ireland to an audience overflowing both in numbers and enthusiasm. Agitation he said was dead in Ireland. Conciliation conciliated to more. So much the better. But that spirit which had for a moment been superseded, and which had run from sire to son through so many generations—the spirit of hatred to England—still lived and burned fierce as ever in the Irish heart. He instanced as a proof that the present reputed loyalty of the Irish was more apparent than real, and also the constant differences springing up between the police and militia and the Irish and English militia regiments quartered at the Curragh, and narrated, with a r choese of humor which drew down peals of laughter, the parade of the Dublin police before the lora deutenant, and the refusal of all but two after a most war inciting oration from their chief to join the Guards and make for the Crimea. He also mentioned as of his own kno viedge, the fact that many of the confederates of '48 had joined the militis for no other purpose than to learn the use and acquire the possession of arms. He believed all the lip-loyalty of Ireland at present was but a cobweb, which a few drops of rain would melt away, or perhaps a chance gale from the west break and shiver. In magnificent interregatory period he then asked whether the Celt had parted with all the sacred traditions of the past and become a Saxon? The reply was an enthusiastic negative. The peroration was a brilliant bundle of fireworks which broke in a thousand stars. The eloquent lecturer was frequently interrupted by the bursts of enthusiasm his genius awoke. Still, without questioning their sincere intensity for the moment, Mr. Meagher must have been taught, in sacrifice most gallastly incurred, how little to be relied on is such impulsive effervesence, when the hour of practical action arrives. When and how is it to come? That is the question which this country, weary of resultless sympashy, has begun recently to ask and desires to see

ROBBERY BY FEMALES -- Mary Young an ROBBERY BY FEMALES.—Mary Young and Ann Freil, both girls of the town, were yesterday arrested obarged with stealing a watch valued at forty-five dollars, from Dennis Cavasash of James street, who, while slightly intexicated, was decoyed by them into an alley in Mulberry street, and there robbed. They fied and escaped at the time, but were arrested yesterday by Sergeant Ricker and officer Gray of the Sixth-ward police, who found the watch on the person of Ann Both were locked up by Justice Weish for examination.

answered.

Mississippl, Hoston of Arkaness, and Morgan of St. | MASS NEETING AT THE METRO-

A mass meeting of the National Democracy and held at the Metrop sittan the ster last evening for it a purpose of ratifying the nominations of the party. attendance was large, and the meeting was enthusistic. Letters were read from Geo. M. Dallac, Daniel S Dickinson, John D. Fay and others. A string of resolutions in favor of slavery and rum, and expessed to Knew Nothington, and which, after being very severe upon fast n to favor of Freedom, laries

focion in behal of Opprasion, were passed.

Speeches were made by Horses F. Cark, & Bowne, L. G. Capers, and Wm. J. Rose of The Daily News, and the meeting a journed a little before II

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Monday—The Mayon in the chair.

Report in favor of remitting, noder the la'e law, tax of twelve thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and seventy five cents, assessed on personal property of Third avenue railroad in 1834, the pany not having made any profits said year, and pairs of undred collars tax on its real estate. After some

fittle opposition adopted.

A petition of Ocean bank for remission of the capital, having made no profits. Laid on the table. Some bills, among them one of Peter Palmer one bundred and thirty dollars, as consus marshal Fifth district, Seventeenth ward, were ordered to be published. and two or three bills and petitions for correction of texes referred. The board then adjourned to Mon day next.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTATION.

TEMPERANCE DEMONSTATION.

A needing of the advocates of temperance was held in the Brooklyn Institute last evening. Dr. Robbics presided, assisted by several vice presidents and secretaries. A committee of three was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the seems of the meeting, and during their absence the Bev. Mr. Hatheld addressed the anticlence. In the course of his remarks he alluded to Passmore Williamson, whom he designated as a marry to the cause of humani v, and expressed the conviouon that his name would since as brilliantly on the pages of history as that of John Hampden. On the return of the committee they reported resolutions in substance as follows, which were adopted:

Resided, that this meeting approve and Montas their pixelem the tree utions adopted at the State Charles in the tree cutions adopted at the State Charles in each of the convention in relation to the instinction of State officers in a settle or confidence of the form seek various condist approval, and that we pieds the monitores selected on most on bluishay evening next to alleet candistance to the convention of the critical selection, to be held in Kings county at the approaching election, to be held in this place on Friday graning next.

THE TURE.

call; he won the second heat also, and \$100 to \$30 was bet on him winting the race. Buz won the third heat and trot to the delight of his backers. A gress deal of money changed hands. There was a fair attendance present.

GENERAL COURT-MARTIAL.

The court met yesterday morning and resumed the consideration of the charges against Lieut. Horace

Haldeman.
Councel for defense asked leave to amend a slight crow in the defense presented on Saturday, which was granted. The judge advocate offered an official letter from Major Sprague to Sergt. Head, in which be signed himself "your firm," as evidence of the esteam in which the serges at is reld by the superior officers. The paper was received by the

is held by the superior officers. The paper was received by the court.

The judge advocate then proceeded to sum up the case for the procession. He said he had not originally intended to make any reply to the defense, but in consideration of the fact that two of his witnesses had been most violently assalled, he thought its only just to them that he should make some comments open the desense. The proper time to raise the question of the court in his opiation was when the accused put in his answer to the charges. It appeared to him that the course of the defense in attempting to prove a deep conspiracy for blowing up Lieut. Haldeman, was very weak, insamuch as they charge Sorgt. Head with below the chief conspirator, and then asserts in the next breath that he is a peor, heastly inshrists, who on the very day that his mine was to be sprung was lab ving under delirium tomers. If Lieut, Williad was one of these arch conspirators, he corre my lead to the care of the case conspirators, he or final droad froat such that he is a peor, heardly included that he is a peor, heardly included, who on the very day that his mine was to be spring was lab with a bit of the that he is a peor, heardly included, who on the very day that his mine was to be spring was lab with a bit of the was to be spring was lab with a bit of the was to be spring was lab with a bit of the was to be spring was lab with a bit of the was to be spring was lab with a bit of the was defined by its test to defeation in was for a court or inquire, well knowing that such a most fire and the was to be spring earlied by the course would only inque his own detection. La ut. Willard, as part of the people of the expenditure, he very property instituted measures of retrenche not; but finding that his edicits to in she had not admit to the expenditure, he very property instituted measures of retrenche not; but finding that his edicits to in she had not admit to the expenditure, he very property instituted measures of retrenche not; but finding that his edicits to in she had not expense with the common of the expension of the same of a sign that his accounts with Lient. Willard was a running account, which as might every or underpay at in the same to argue that his accounts with the case with the with the case with the case with the case with the with the case with the case with the with th Mr. T. F. Meagher delivered last evening at the Tabernecle a brilliant lecture on the present condition

Costract to remove offer from the city.—
The common council of Brooklyn less evening accepted the proposal of L R. Cornell to remove offser from the streets of the city. The contractor entered into bonds of ten thousand dolla s in two sursties to remove all night soil, deal animals, butchers' offsel and gerhage from the streets of the Eastern and Western dietricts of the city of Brooklyn on the conditions that the city gives him the exclusive right for ten years. All expenses are to be borne by the contractor, who is to furnish his own cockage, vessels and carts, to remove all dead animals and other nuisances mentioned in the contract to an island on the sea shore expense miles from the city by waver; the whole business to be performed at the contractors' own expense. The sureties given are Messre, Julius Piper and Francis Forrester. Corporation counsel was directed to draw up a contract and the mayor and city clerk directed to up a contract and the mayor and city clerk directed to execute it with Mr. Cornell.

BROOKLYN M. E. SUNDAY-SCHOOLS.—The children belonging to the Sunday schools of the South Second, South Fifth, and Green Point M. E. church, in South Fifth, and Green Foint M. E. church, in South Second street, on Sunday last, accompanied by their teachers—it being the anniversary of those schools for 1835. Addresses were delivered to them by the Rev. J. S. Inskip and G. P. Disoaway, Esq. Last evening the annual meeting was held in the South Second street M. E. church, where addresses were delivered by several celebrated clergymen. by several celebrated clergymen.

IMPROVEMENT IN BROOKLYN—Carpenters and masons are busily engaged, pursuant to the recommendation of the common council, in fitting up the building in South Second street, known as the "Old "City hall," to be used as drill-rooms for the military and as meeting rooms by the fire dopartment.